

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action dated December 13, 2005, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration based on the above claim amendments and the following remarks. Applicant respectfully submits that the claims as presented are in condition for allowance.

A review of the claims indicates that:

Claims 1-30 were previously pending.

Claims 1-7, 9-16, and 22-28 are currently amended.

Claim 8 is canceled.

Claims 1-7 and 9-30 are pending in the application.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §101: Non-Statutory Subject Matter

The Office rejects claims 1-16, 22-25, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. §101 stating the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The base claims have been amended to overcome the rejection. These amendments are made to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter, but the amendments do not limit the subject matter.

In claim 1, the addition of the words "computer-executable" make clear that the method is bound to statutory subject matter. Applicant respectfully submits

1 that claim 1 is now allowable. Claims 2-8 have also been amended in the same
2 manner.

3
4 Claim 9 and dependent claims 10 and 11 have been amended with the
5 words "computer-executable method for displaying," and similar to claims 1-8, are
6 bound to statutory subject matter and should also be allowable.

7
8 Independent claims 12, 13, and 15, and dependent claims 14 and 16 have
9 also been amended with the words "computer-executable method for displaying"
10 in the same manner as claims 9-11, above.

11
12 Claims 22, and dependent claims 23-25 have been amended with the words
13 "computer implemented" in a similar manner as claims 1-8, above.

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15 Claim 27 has also been amended with the words "computer-executable" in
16 the same manner as claims 1-8, above.

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18 Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-16, 22-25, and 27 now overcome the
19 35 U.S.C. §101 rejection.

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22 **Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)**

23 The Office rejects claims 1-2, 9, 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, and 28 under 35 U.S.C.
24 §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,987,480 to Donohue et al.
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Claim 1

Claim 1, as amended, defines a computer-executable method, including:

- locating remote content referenced by a tag comprising an element behavior in a web page template;
- converting the remote content into a markup language used in the web page template to create converted content;
- replacing the tag with the converted content in response to rendering the web page template; and
- updating the tag upon a change in the remote content or the converted content.

Donohue discloses a system and method for the storage of data documents embedded with dynamic content, and the request for delivery of those documents from a server computer to client computers via the Internet (Donohue, Abstract). Donohue also discloses a method for modifying a markup language document, such as an HTML document, to provide dynamic embedded content in an Internet web page produced from the document (Donohue, Col. 6, lines 2-13).

Applicant has thoroughly analyzed the Donohue reference and submits that Donohue does not show or disclose every element of Applicant's amended claim 1. Therefore, amended claim 1 is not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102(b). For instance, Donohue does not show or disclose a tag comprising an element behavior in a web page template, as in Applicant's claim 1 and as defined on pages 8 and 9 of Applicant's specification. An "element behavior" provides

1 functionality to the content template system (CTS) tag it is bound to. When the
2 tag is encountered by a browser, the browser finds an HTML-component file, or
3 HTC file, and performs custom code representative of the bound element behavior
4 (spec., page 8). Because this replaces the entire tag and causes it to be rendered as
5 HTML, the custom code underlying the element behavior bound to a CTS tag is
6 usually "referenced in an HTC file by the browser when the browser requests that
7 the tag be rendered" (spec., pg. 8).

8 To distinguish from other markup elements, such as pre-existing HTML
9 elements, the element behavior in claim 1 defines the CTS tag and is
10 synchronously bound to it, whereas conventional tags and/or elements may have
11 associated code that merely modifies (and does not create) the inherent behavior of
12 a pre-existing HTML element. In other words, a conventional "attached behavior"
13 is bound asynchronously to an HTML element and overwrites the default behavior
14 of a pre-existing element to which it is attached. For Applicant's CTS tag, the
15 element behavior defines the tag itself and generates a genuine HTML element on
16 the fly. That is, once an element behavior has been parsed and initialized, it
17 renders an exemplary CTS tag into a genuine HTML element. Therefore, an
18 encountered CTS tag becomes an element behavior, which with its associated
19 custom code reads a resource at the location indicated by the resource attribute,
20 interacts with the resource, and performs whatever process is needed to obtain the
21 remote content at the specified location and convert it into markup language, as
22 described in Applicant's claim 1 (spec., pg 9). Donohue does not show or disclose
23 a tag comprising an element behavior, as in Applicant's claim 1.
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1 Because the Donohue patent does not show or disclose each element of
2 Applicant's claim 1, it does not anticipate claim 1. Applicant respectfully submits
3 that claim 1, as amended, is allowable over Donohue.

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5 **Claim 2**

6 For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to Claim 1, Applicant
7 submits that dependent claim 2 is also allowable and is not anticipated under 35
8 U.S.C. §102(b) by the Donohue reference. Dependent claims contain the language
9 of the claims from which they depend. Claim 2 depends from claim 1, therefore,
10 this claim should also be allowable.

11
12 **Claim 9**

13 Claim 9, as amended, describes a computer-executable method for
14 displaying a web page template, including:

- 15
- 16 • executing a layout tag comprising an element behavior that indicates
 - 17 a style format for application to a presentation of a data content; and
 - 18 • executing a resource tag comprising an element behavior having
 - 19 logic for use in: locating the data content in a remote resource,
 - 20 converting the data content to a markup language used in the web
 - 21 page template, substituting the converted content for the resource tag
 - 22 in the web page template, and updating the converted content in the
 - 23 web page template in response to a change in the data content in the
 - 24 remote resource.
 - 25

Applicant submits that claim 9 is not anticipated under U.S.C. § 102(b) by the Donohue reference for the same reasons as explained for claim 1. Specifically, Donohue does not show or disclose a content template system (CTS) tag, such as a layout or resource tag, comprising an element behavior, as in Applicant's claim 9.

Because the Donohue reference does not show or disclose each element of Applicant's claim 9, Applicant respectfully suggests that Donohue does not anticipate claim 9. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 9 is allowable over Donohue.

Claim 12

Claim 12, as amended, defines a computer-executable method for displaying a resource tag comprising an element behavior for a web page template, including:

- reading a reference in the resource tag to data content in a remote resource;
- executing logic for: locating the data content in the remote resource using the reference, converting the data content to a markup language used in the web page template, substituting the converted content for the resource tag in the web page template, and updating the converted content in the web page template in response to a change in the data content in the remote resource.

Applicant submits that claim 12 is not anticipated under U.S.C. § 102(b) by the Donohue reference for the same reasons as explained for claim 1. Specifically, Donohue does not show or disclose a CTS tag, such as a resource tag, comprising an element behavior for a web page template, as in Applicant's claim 12.

Because the Donohue reference does not show or disclose each element of Applicant's claim 12, Applicant respectfully suggests that Donohue does not anticipate claim 12. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 12 is allowable over Donohue.

Claim 17

Claim 17 defines a content template system, comprising:

- a set of markup indicator tags for a web page template, wherein each tag in the set is bound to an associated element behavior; and
- a context object to coordinate the element behaviors of the tags.

Applicant submits that claim 17 is not anticipated under U.S.C. § 102(b) by the Donohue reference for similar reasons as explained for claim 1. Specifically, Donohue does not show or disclose a set of markup indicator tags for a web page template wherein each tag is bound to an associated element behavior.

Because the Donohue reference does not show or disclose each element of Applicant's claim 17, Applicant respectfully suggests that Donohue does not

1 anticipate claim 17. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 17 is allowable
2 over Donohue.

3 4 **Claims 18 and 21**

5 For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to Claim 17, Applicant
6 submits that dependent claims 18 and 21 are also allowable and are not anticipated
7 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by the Donohue reference. Dependent claims contain the
8 language of the claims from which they depend. Claims 18 and 21 depend from
9 claim 17, therefore, these claims should also be allowable.

10 11 **Claim 22**

12 Claim 22, as amended, defines a computer implemented content
13 template engine, including:

- 14 • a web page processor to render a web page template
15 having markup indicator tags into web page;
- 16 • a tag interpreter associated with the web page processor to
17 obtain a logic bound to one or more of the tags;
- 18 • a data content locator to determine a location of a remote
19 resource having data content referenced by a tag;
- 20 • a language converter to change the data content into a
21 language used in the web page template;
- 22 • a dynamic content engine to replace the tag with the
23 converted data content and dynamically update the
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- 1 converted content in the web page template when the data
2 content changes in the remote resource; and
3 • wherein at least one of the tags comprises an element
4 behavior.

5
6 Applicant submits that amended claim 22 is not anticipated under
7 U.S.C. §102(b) by the Donohue reference for similar reasons as explained for claim 1.
8 Specifically, Donohue does not show or disclose a web page template having markup
9 indicator tags wherein each tag comprises an element behavior.

10 Because the Donohue reference does not show or disclose each element of
11 Applicant's claim 22, Applicant respectfully suggests that Donohue does not
12 anticipate claim 22. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 22 is allowable
13 over Donohue.

14
15 **Claim 28**

16 Claim 28 defines one or more computer readable media containing
17 computer-executable instructions including:

- 18 • locating content referenced by a markup tag comprising
19 an element behavior in a web page template;
20 • in a web page template;
21 • converting an original version of the content into a
22 markup language version using the same markup language
23 being used in the web page template;
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- replacing the markup tag with the markup language version of the content; and
- dynamically updating the markup language version of the content in the web page template when the original version of the content changes.

Applicant submits that claim 28 is not anticipated under U.S.C. § 102(b) by the Donohue reference for similar reasons as explained for claim 1. Specifically, Donohue does not show or disclose a markup tag comprising an element behavior in a web page template.

Because the Donohue reference does not show or disclose each element of Applicant's claim 28, Applicant respectfully suggests that Donohue does not anticipate claim 28. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 28 is allowable over Donohue.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

The Office rejects claims 26 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,970,861 to Messler.

Claim 26

Claim 26, as amended, defines a method of real-time preview of webpage generation, including:

- executing a first pane tag to implement a first pane on the display;

- executing an edit tag to implement editing controls in the first pane and to display a remote content in the first pane;
- executing a second pane tag to implement a second pane on the display;
- executing a preview tag to activate a run-time browser to perform real-time display of a web page in the second pane;
- wherein the web page is generated by execution of a web page template;
- wherein a resource tag in the webpage template converts the remote content into custom hypertext markup language (HTML) tags;
- receiving edits of the remote content from the editing controls in the first pane;
- updating the custom HTML tags with the edits in real-time; and
- displaying in real-time changes to the real-time execution of the web page caused by the updated HTML tags.

Messler discloses a web-based system and method for engineering project design that operates through the implementation of a graphical user interface (GUI) (Messler, Abstract). The GUI allows a user to choose a design process template, enter specific requirements and parameters for an individual project, and receive a final design following system calculations utilizing data retrieved from web pages (Messler, Abstract).

Applicant has thoroughly analyzed the Messler reference and submits that

1 Messler does not show or disclose every element of Applicant's amended claim
2 26. Therefore, amended claim 26 is not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102(e). In
3 particular, Messler does not show or disclose a real-time preview of web page
4 generation through the use of two simultaneously viewed panes on a computer
5 display. Applicant's amended claim 26 discloses a method in which the real-time
6 editing of HTML tags and the resultant changes to the corresponding web page are
7 displayed to a user at the same time. The Messler reference does not show or
8 disclose a display which shows both the updating of HTML tags and the new
9 related web page content as it is being edited and changed. Instead, Messler
10 discloses a web-based method for engineering project design through the use of a
11 graphical user interface and individualized user entry. Messler does not show or
12 disclose every element of Applicant's claim 26.

13 Because the Messler reference does not show or disclose each element of
14 Applicant's claim 26, Applicant respectfully suggests that Messler does not
15 anticipate claim 26. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 26 is
16 allowable over Messler.

17 18 **Claim 27**

19 For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to Claim 26, Applicant
20 submits that dependent claim 27 is also allowable and is not anticipated under 35
21 U.S.C. §102(e) by the Messler reference. Dependent claims contain the language
22 of the claims from which they depend. Claim 27 depends from claim 26,
23 therefore, this claim should also be allowable.
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Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The Office rejects claims 3-8, 10, 11, 13-16, 19, 20, 23-25, 29, and 30 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Donohue in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,823,359, to Heidingsfeld, et al.

Heidingsfeld teaches a system and method for continually updating dynamic data to a web page. (Heidingsfeld, Col. 1, Lines 53-55). The method in Heidingsfeld provides for updating web page data via a “three-tier” system without the additional requirements of web page refreshment or software installment to the end-user computer (Heidingsfeld, Col.1, Lines 62 and 10-12). The three tiers for updating information in Heidingsfeld include a “contribution” tier, which accepts requests from end-users for updates, a “distribution” tier, which accepts updates from the contribution tier and distributes it to the client, and the “display” tier, which receives continuous information from the distribution tier and displays it to the end-user (Heidingsfeld, Col. 1, Line 62 thru Col. 2, Line 5).

Dependent Claim 8

Claim 8 is canceled, therefore the Office’s rejection of claim 8 is now moot.

Claim 13

Claim 13, as amended, describes a computer-executable method for executing a preview tag comprising an element behavior for a web page template, comprising:

- reading a reference in the preview tag to at least part of the web page template to display as a currently executing web page;
- displaying editing controls defined by the element behavior of the preview tag; and
- executing logic to: dynamically update the currently executing web page to display changes in content, style, and layout in the part of the web page template referred to by the reference when the web page template is edited by the editing controls.

Applicant submits that neither the Donohue reference nor the Heidingsfeld reference teach or suggest the apparatus of amended claim 13. In particular, neither Donohue nor Heidingsfeld, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a preview tag comprising an element behavior, or the dynamic updating of a currently executing web page by real-time editing of the web page template including element behaviors, or logic, as Applicant's claim 13 recites.

The Office admits that Donohue "...fails to teach the real-time updating of the generated web page using a preview tag[,]" and thus relies on Heidingsfeld for this feature (Office Action, page 16). However, the Heidingsfeld reference fails to teach or suggest a preview tag comprising an element behavior or the real-time updating of a web page by dynamically updating that element behavior, as in Applicant's amended claim 13.

Applicant's amended claim 13 discloses "executing logic to dynamically update the web page to display changes in content, style, and layout in the web page template." This "logic" describes the updating of the element behavior

1 bound to the preview tag, and the results of the editing are displayed in real-time
2 execution of the web page. As changes and updates are made to the logic and
3 viewed, the resulting changes made to the web page template are displayed
4 simultaneously. Heidingsfeld does not teach or suggest dynamic updating of web
5 pages via the editing and updating of element behaviors, and therefore fails to add
6 to the missing teachings of the Donohue reference.

7 Because the Donohue and Heidingsfeld references, alone or in combination,
8 do not teach or suggest the method defined in amended claim 13, Applicant
9 respectfully submits claim 13 overcomes the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection and is
10 allowable over the Donohue and Heidingsfeld references.

11 12 **Claim 15**

13 Claim 15, as amended, describes a computer-executable method for
14 executing an edit tag comprising an element behavior for a web page template,
15 comprising:

- 16 • reading a reference to at least part of a web page template to edit;
- 17 • executing logic for: presenting editing controls for editing content in
18 the part of the web page template referred to by the reference,
19 wherein the editing displays results of edits in real-time in a web
20 page generated by the part of the web page template.

21
22 Applicant submits that neither the Donohue reference nor the Heidingsfeld
23 reference teach or suggest the apparatus of amended claim 15, for similar reasons
24 as described for amended claim 13. In particular, neither Donohue nor
25

1 Heidingsfeld, alone or in combination, teach or suggest an edit tag comprising an
2 element behavior for a web page template, which includes a reference to logic for
3 use in presenting editing controls for editing content in the web page template, and
4 the displaying of edits to the web page in real time generated by the web page
5 template, as in Applicant's claim 13.

6 The Office admits that Donohue "...fails to teach the display of the edited
7 template in real time," and thus relies on Heidingsfeld for this feature (Office
8 Action, pages 17 and 18). However, as described previously for claim 13, the
9 Heidingsfeld reference fails to teach or suggest a method in which a content
10 template system (CTS) tag, such as an edit tag, comprises an element behavior and
11 edits a web page by dynamically updating that element behavior, as in Applicant's
12 amended claim 15. Therefore, Heidingsfeld fails to add to the missing teachings
13 of Donohue.

14 Because the Donohue and Heidingsfeld references, alone or in combination,
15 do not teach or suggest the method defined in amended claim 15, Applicant
16 respectfully submits claim 15 overcomes the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection and is
17 allowable over the Donohue and Heidingsfeld references.

18 19 **Dependent Claims 14 and 16**

20 Claims 14 and 16 are dependent claims, which depend from base claims 13
21 and 15, respectively. Applicant submits that amended base claims 13 and 15,
22 which are rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a), overcome the Office's 35 U.S.C
23 §103(a) rejection based on the Donohue and Heidingsfeld references, because the
24 references do not teach or suggest every element of amended claims 13 and 15.
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1 Because dependent claims contain the language of the claims from which they
2 depend, Applicant respectfully submits that dependent claims 14 and 16 also
3 overcome the 35 U.S.C §103(a) rejection based on these references and are
4 allowable.

5
6 **Dependent Claims 3-7, 10, 11, 19, 20, 23-25, 29, and 30**

7 Claims 3-7, 10, 11, 19, 20, 23-25, 29, and 30 are dependent claims, which
8 depend from base claims 1, 9, 17, 22, and 28. Applicant submits that base claims
9 1, 9, 17, 22, and 28, which are rejected under 35 U.S.C §102(b), overcome the
10 Office's 35 U.S.C §102(b) rejection based on the Donohue reference, because
11 Donohue does not show or disclose every element of claims 1, 9, 17, 22, and 28.
12 Therefore, claims 1, 9, 17, 22, and 28 should be allowable. Because dependent
13 claims contain the language of the claims from which they depend, Applicant
14 respectfully submits that dependent claims 3-7, 10, 11, 19, 20, 23-25, 29, and 30
15 also overcome rejection and are allowable.

16 The Office rejects claims 3-7, 10, 11, 19, 20, 23-25, 29, and 30 under 35
17 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Donohue in view of Heidingsfeld,
18 however, Donohue does not teach or suggest each element of Applicant's claims
19 3-7, 10, 11, 19, 20, 23-25, 29, and 30. Likewise, Heidingsfeld does not supply the
20 teaching that is missing in Donohue. In particular, neither Donohue nor
21 Heidingsfeld, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a CTS tag, such as an edit
22 or preview tag, comprising at least one element behavior, or the dynamic updating
23 of logic where the resulting changes in the web page due to the updates are
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1 simultaneously displayed in real-time along with the edits to logic, as the edits are
2 made and generated by the web page template.

3 Because the combination of Donohue and Heidingsfeld fails to teach or
4 suggest every element of Applicant's dependent claims 3-7, 10, 11, 19, 20, 23-25,
5 29, and 30, the references fail to support an obviousness rejection of these claims
6 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

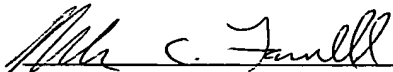
7 For at least the multiple reasons just discussed, Applicant submits that
8 claims 3-7, 10, 11, 19, 20, 23-25, 29, and 30 are patentable over Donohue in view
9 of Heidingsfeld.

10
11 **Conclusion**

12 The Applicant submits that all of the remaining claims are in condition for
13 allowance and respectfully requests that a Notice of Allowability be issued. If the
14 Office's next anticipated action is not the issuance of a Notice of Allowability, the
15 Applicant respectfully requests that the undersigned attorney be contacted for the
16 purpose of scheduling an interview.

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18 Respectfully Submitted,

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20 Dated: 3-13-06

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